Interagency Committee for **OUTDOOR RECREATION**

AQUATIC LANDS ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT GRANT PROGRAM:

POLICIES AND PROJECT SELECTION

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IAC's Mission

...Is to foster the protection and enhancement of Washington's natural and outdoor recreation resources for current and future generations. We do this through funding, technical assistance, research and policy development, coordination, advocacy, and encouraging long-term stewardship. Our service reflects a commitment to public participation, openness, fairness, and efficiency.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) was established in 1984 with the passage of Chapter 79.90 RCW. By establishing the account, the Legislature created a key mechanism for income from 2.4 million acres of state-owned aquatic lands to be invested in projects that directly benefit Washington's citizens. State-owned aquatic lands were dedicated at Statehood for the purpose of maritime trade, transportation, agriculture, and commerce, and are vital to the state's economy.

The ALEA Grant Program is funded entirely by revenue generated by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from management of state-owned aquatic lands. Revenue sources include leases on state-owned waterfront sites and sale of harvest rights for geoduck clams.

The ALEA Grant Program is used to provide grant support for the purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes, and for providing and improving access to such lands. It is guided by concepts originally developed by DNR, including re-establishment of naturally self-sustaining ecological functions related to aquatic lands, providing or restoring public access to the water, and increasing public awareness of aquatic lands as a finite natural resource and irreplaceable public heritage.

Aquatic lands are lands directly or physically adjoining navigable water bodies, and marine tidelands and/or adjoining uplands, freshwater shorelands and/or adjoining uplands, bedlands of navigable water bodies, and wetlands or riparian areas of publicly controlled uplands adjoining navigable water bodies.

Administration and Manual Authority

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) currently administers the ALEA grant program. IAC is an executive branch agency composed of five citizen members appointed by the Governor, and three state agency directors. The term "IAC," however, commonly refers to this director/citizen board *and* its staff, led by a Director. Whenever it is important to distinguish among these parties, this manual uses the words "*board*," "*staff*," or "*Director*," as appropriate.

This manual has been prepared by IAC to provide ALEA Grant Program information to potential applicants. It will provide the reader with a basic understanding of program definitions, characteristics, and guidelines. It is created under the enabling legislation for ALEA [RCW 79.90.450 and 79.90.245, (Appendix 1)]. It reflects the specific statutory requirements of Chapter 79.90 RCW, Chapter 332-30-131 WAC, and policies of IAC.

IAC's board adopted the policies in this manual in a public meeting.

Program Goals

The ALEA Grant Program is focused on enhancement of public aquatic lands. This is done through the purchase of aquatic lands for inclusion in the public land estate; the improvement or protection of public aquatic lands; and the provision of public access to such lands. RCW 79.90.245

Eligible Applicants

Any division of local or state government, as well as Native American Tribes, are eligible to apply if legally authorized to acquire and develop public open space, habitat, or recreation lands.

Federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private entities are not eligible, but are encouraged to seek a partnership with an eligible entity in order to pursue the public benefits the ALEA Grant Program supports.

Information Sources

Contact IAC at:

Natural Resources Building   Phone (360) 902-3000
1111 Washington Street, Floor 2 East   FAX (360) 902-3026
P.O. Box 40917   TDD (360) 902-1996
Olympia, Washington 98504-0917   E-mail: info@iac.wa.gov
Internet Web Page: http://www.iac.wa.gov/

Related Publications

Related IAC program manuals include:

▪ Acquiring Land: Policies	-	#3
▪ Development Projects: Policies	-	#4
▪ Application: ALEA	-	#5a
▪ Funded Projects: Policies & the Project Agreement	-	#7
▪ Reimbursements: IAC Grant Programs	-	#8

Contact IAC, or visit the IAC web site, to obtain copies of these free publications. For persons with special needs, each can be made available in an alternative format.

Project Selection Timeline

Depending on the availability of funds, ALEA grants are scheduled on a biennial basis. While IAC strives to keep the order of the steps in this process consistent each grant cycle, IAC may adjust actual dates. For this reason, and since other important deadlines exist, *applicants are encouraged to obtain the full ALEA Grant Program schedule, revised before each grant cycle.*

May 1, Even Years
IAC Accepts Project Applications. Applications are due for the biennium's funding cycle by May 1 of each even year.

July, Even Years
IAC Submits Biennial Budget Request. In July of each even-numbered year, IAC's board sets the ALEA Grant Program budget request level for the next biennium.

September, Even Years
IAC Approves the Project List. IAC's board approves the list of projects for submittal to the Governor by September 15. When considering a list of projects for recommendation, IAC will use both

anticipated available funding and project evaluation results as a basis for determining the length of the list to be submitted. This list may exceed anticipated funding. *Applicants are cautioned that IAC board recommendation of project lists to the Governor is not the same as funding approval.*

October-December, Even Years
Governor Approves Projects. The Governor's Office prepares the project list as part of the Capital Budget Request.

January-May, Odd Years
Legislature Approves Projects. The Governor submits the Capital Budget Request to the Legislature for review and approval. The legislature may delete project(s) from the list submitted by the Governor.

June, Odd Years
Matching Funds Availability. For projects approved for funding, agencies must provide proof of the availability of matching funds.

IAC Approves Project Funding. IAC meets to make final funding decisions for ALEA Grant Program projects that were recommended to the Governor the previous September and subsequently approved by the Legislature.

POLICIES   ALEA Grant Program funds may be used for the acquisition (purchase),
Eligible Project restoration (improvement), or development of aquatic lands for public
Activities   purposes, and for providing and improving public access to aquatic lands
                  and associated waters.

All projects **must be consistent with the local shoreline master**
program *and* **must be located on lands adjoining a water body that**
meets the definition of "navigable." Projects intended primarily to
protect or restore salmonid habitat must be consistent with the
appropriate lead entity strategy or regional salmon recovery plan.

> "Navigable waters" are those water bodies over which the state of
> Washington asserts its ownership, including the beds and shores of all
> navigable waters in the state up to and including the line of ordinary
> high tide, in waters where the tide ebbs and flows, and up to and
> including the line of ordinary high water within the banks of all
> navigable rivers and lakes.[1] Under federal law "navigable waters" are
> those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or
> are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be
> susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.[2]

A map of navigable waters is posted on the Department of Natural
Resources (DNR) Internet site
(http://www.dnr.wa.gov/htdocs/aqr/prospecting/nav_intro.htm). This
map, and the list of navigable waters kept by the United States Coast
Guard (on the Internet at http://www.uscg.mil/d13/exhibit11_k1.pdf),
will assist in determining whether a water body is navigable.

Acquisition. Acquisition includes the purchase of marine tidelands
and/or adjoining uplands, or freshwater shore lands and/or adjoining
uplands in fee title, or lesser interests such as leases, conservation
easements, or access easements. Acquisition must result in an
opportunity for reasonable public access. Technical guidelines for land
acquisition may be found in IAC Manual 3, *Acquiring Land.*

Restoration (Improvement). Restoration means to return damaged or
altered tidelands, shore lands, and/or uplands to a condition that could
be reasonably expected to substantially improve ecological conditions.
Restoration projects may include reintroduction of native vegetation,
altering or removing structures, and other activities that can be
reasonably expected to result in a site that is self-sustaining; that is, the
site will not require continual intervention to function as a predominantly
natural ecosystem. Restoration projects must encourage or provide

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[1] Washington State Constitution, Article XVII

[2] 33 Code of Federal Regulations 32. A determination of navigability, once made, applies laterally over the entire surface
of the water body, and is not extinguished by later actions or events which impede or destroy navigable capacity. Precise
definitions of navigable waters of the United States or navigability are ultimately dependent on judicial interpretation
and cannot be made conclusively by administrative agencies.

public access to aquatic lands. Applicants may submit a proposal for habitat enhancement only, if the restoration occurs at an active public access site. Restoration projects with interpretive or educational elements are strongly encouraged.

Development. Development means to improve, renovate, or provide new structures or facilities that support public access to aquatic lands and waters for water-dependent activities. Examples of eligible development projects include but are not limited to:

- Fishing piers and platforms
- Interpretive signs, kiosks
- Launch and moorage facilities for small boats[3]
- Non-motorized paths, trails, ramps, stairs
- Open-water swim areas
- Parking lots and entry drives or entry roads
- Restrooms, benches, tables
- Viewpoints, platforms, blinds (for observing fish or wildlife)

Development projects including interpretive or educational features are strongly encouraged. Restoration elements may be included in a development project. Additional guidelines for development and restoration projects are found in IAC Manual 4, *Development Projects: Policies*.

Ineligible Project Elements

The following project elements are ineligible for ALEA funding consideration:

- Concessionaire buildings
- Fish or wildlife production facilities
- Indoor facilities such as swimming pools, community centers, museums, or interpretive/environmental visitor centers
- Offices, shops, residences, and meeting rooms
- Operating, overhead, or incidental costs
- Routine maintenance costs
- Legally mandated clean-up or costs of actions required as mitigation not associated with the approved project. (Note: Up to 25% of the mitigation costs of a funded project IS eligible.)

Funding Limits

- *Acquisition:* The maximum IAC share for acquisition projects is $1,000,000.
- *Restoration (improvement):* The maximum IAC share for restoration projects is $500,000.
- *Development:* The maximum IAC share for development projects is $500,000.
- *Combination projects* (acquisition and development/restoration): The maximum IAC share for a combination projects may not

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[3] "Small boats" are nonmotorized boats that may be hand-launched, or motorboats under 16 feet and with motors of less than 10 horsepower.

exceed $1,000,000, of which not more than $500,000 may be for development costs.

Administration, Architecture, Engineering. Information about eligibility and reimbursement ceilings for these elements is contained in IAC Manual #3, *Acquiring Land: Policies* (acquisition administration costs) and IAC Manual #4, *Development Projects: Policies* (A&E costs).

Matching Share

Applicants must provide a minimum 50% match. "Match" does not mean cash only. Match may also be donations, in-kind contributions, and other grants.

- *Donations* come from a third party and may include cash, labor, materials, easements, and professional services such as architecture-engineering costs for site planning and design.
- *In-kind* contributions usually come directly from sponsor resources and may include cash, appropriations, bonds, sponsor staff, materials, or equipment.
- *Other grants*: A second grant, in hand, from sources other than IAC may be used as a matching share if the second grant is applied to elements that are eligible for ALEA funding. Note: A grant, in hand, from the Salmon Recovery Funding Board may be used as a match for ALEA grants.

Availability of Matching Share

Applicants must have matching funds available for expenditure prior to IAC granting funding approval. For projects requiring ballot issues to secure the required local matching share, applicants are advised to plan accordingly. Projects without proof of matching funds availability may be declared ineligible and/or passed over for other projects with the local match in place. Such decisions are based on IAC's confidence in the applicant's ability to have the match in place when required.

Reimbursement

All funds are made available to successful applicants on a reimbursement basis only. This means that the sponsor pays the cost of work completed, and then submits an invoice to the IAC for reimbursement. Sponsors will not be reimbursed for work begun or completed prior to the execution of a formal IAC project agreement, except for land acquisitions completed under conditions of an IAC-approved waiver of retroactivity. Refer to IAC Manual #3, Acquiring Land: Policies.

Phased Projects

IAC requests that agencies consider the potential program difficulties that multi-million dollar projects may create and, for this reason, to discuss phasing/staging with IAC staff. Staged projects are subject to the following:

- Approval of any single stage is limited to that stage; no approval or endorsement is given or implied toward future stages.
- Each stage must stand on its merits as a viable project.
- Each stage must be submitted as a separate application.
- Progress on earlier stages is considered by IAC when making

decisions on current projects.

Control and
Tenure

An applicant must have sufficient control of the land or facility it wishes to restore or develop to ensure that its proposal will actually be implemented and benefit the public. Details regarding establishing tenure are provided in the Post Approval Materials section of Manual #5a, *Application: ALEA,* and in Manual #4, *Development Projects: Policies.*

Conversions

Acquisitions. Aquatic land purchased with ALEA funds shall not be converted to uses other than those for which the funds were originally approved by IAC. IAC may only approve a conversion when the substitution or replacement with natural resources is of at least equal fair market value at the time of conversion is assured. Aquatic land must also be of as nearly equivalent or greater usefulness and location, if physically and/or biologically feasible.   WAC 286-27-060

Restoration and development projects. A conversion may be declared in instances where a project, due to a management activity, no longer meets or conforms to the intent of the project agreement under the ALEA Grant Program.

Refer to IAC Manual #7, Funded Projects: Policies & the Project Agreement for more information on conversions.

Universal-Barrier
Free Access

Sponsors must ensure that all access structures and facilities assisted with ALEA Grant Program funds meet current barrier-free standards. Several laws and codes provide construction designs that meet these standards (Americans With Disabilities Act, State Building Code: Accessibility, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, etc.). Program facilities not covered by these laws and codes are not exempt from barrier-free access. Sponsors must, to the highest degree reasonable, make project elements accessible. To this end, applicants should refer to IAC's "Universal, Barrier-Free Access" policy in Manual 4, *Development Projects: Policies.*

How to Apply

You must apply in writing. Forms are available via the Internet at IAC's web site. For written applications, contact IAC for a copy of Application form 5a. You may complete some forms by using IAC's **Pr**oject **I**nformation **s**yste**m** (PRISM). To obtain access to PRISM go to: http://www.iac.wa.gov/oiac/prism.htm Click on Access Request and follow the directions. Contact IAC for further details or assistance.

Post Approval
Issues

After approval of funding, and prior to executing a Project Agreement, IAC's Director will request additional information. After this has been supplied, the Agreement will be sent to the applicant, who becomes the project's sponsor on execution of the Agreement. Each Agreement will be written and monitored for compliance by IAC staff (Manual 7, *Funded Projects: Policies & the Project Agreement*).

PROJECT
EVALUATION

A formal evaluation of each project is the process used to decide which proposals will be submitted to the Governor's Office for funding consideration. Applicants are required to make an in-person presentation structured around the approved ALEA Grant Program evaluation instrument. The evaluation instrument has two types of questions: team scored and staff scored, both of which have been adopted by IAC's board. The questions are based on statutory and other criteria determined to be necessary for program purposes.

The Advisory Committee, described below, uses subjective criteria to score each project, (Questions #1 - 6). Scores are based on each applicant's oral response to evaluation questions, a graphic presentation, and application material made available in advance of the presentation.

IAC's staff will score all projects using objective measures, like population and conformance to growth management planning (Questions #7 – 8). Scores are based on information submitted by the applicant or obtained from other sources. Verification of such information is based on references obtained from the state Office of Financial Management, and the Office of Community Trade, and Economic Development (Growth Management Services).

Evaluation Team
Make-Up

IAC manages the ALEA Grant Program with the assistance of a standing ALEA Advisory Committee. In recruiting members of the Advisory Committee, IAC seeks to appoint people who possess a statewide perspective and are recognized for their experience and knowledge related to aquatic lands, habitat, recreation, and public access issues. The advisory committee has representatives from state and local government, as well as citizens with demonstrated expertise or knowledge of aquatic lands or associated issues.

The Advisory Committee's role is to recommend policies and procedures to the IAC board for administering ALEA grant funds and to evaluate and score grant application requests.

General
Evaluation
Policies

While IAC's evaluation meetings are open to anyone, they are not public hearings. As such, only authorized applicant representatives may address the evaluation team. At these meetings, an IAC staff member serves as moderator. Scoring is confidential. Scoring instructions are contained in the individual evaluation instruments. Following the meeting, *all* scores are tabulated.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account

EVALUATION INSTRUMENT

ALEA Criteria Analysis					
Score	#	Title	A/R/D	Mult/Mx	Focus
Team	1	Need	All	3/15.0	Local
Team	2	Site Suitability	All	3/15.0	Technical
Team	3a	Acquisition	A	2/10.0	Local
Team	3b	Sustainability, integration	R	2/10.0	Technical
Team	3c	Design (access structures or facilities)	D	2/10.0	State
Team	4	Opportunity for improved public access	All	1/5.0	State
Team	5	Outcome-Focused Performance Measures	All	1/5.0	State/Local
Team	6	Local Community Support	All	1/5.0	State/Local
IAC Staff	7	GMA Preference	All	-1/0	State
IAC Staff	8	Proximity to People	All	1/1	State
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE Acquisition = 56 / Restoration = 56 / Development = 56					

KEY:

Team	=	Criteria scored by interdisciplinary *team*
IAC Staff	=	Criteria scored by *IAC staff*
A/R/D	=	Acquisition, Restoration, or Development specific question
Mult/Mx	=	Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
St/Loc/Tech	=	State priority, local priority, or technical consideration
SCORP	=	State comprehensive outdoor recreation plan
Focus	=	Criteria orientation in accordance with SCORP policy of developing evaluation systems based on three need factors: those that meet general *statewide* needs (often called for in RCW or SCORP), those that meet *local* needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans), and those that meet *technical* considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account

SCORING CRITERIA

TEAM SCORED

1.   **NEED. Considering the presence of existing aquatic lands with public access within the service area or watershed, what is the need for protecting or improving existing sites or providing additional sites?**
All projects.

Establish the need, including actual or potential environmental and public use benefits, by inventorying all available aquatic lands (quality/quantity/use) within a reasonable service radius. Consider how well the proposal addresses deficiencies in ecological processes or public access.

                                               Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

2.   **SITE SUITABILITY. Is the site well suited for the intended uses?**
All projects.

Compare the physical features of the site against the proposed use. Examine the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location to determine if they are well suited for the intended uses. In general, sites most compatible with the proposed ecological functions and/or access will score higher.

     a.   **Acquisition projects**. Is the site to be acquired well suited for the intended uses?

                                       or

     b.   **Restoration projects.** Does the site offer characteristics that are suited for the proposed restoration design?
                                       or

     c.   **Development projects**. Can the site support facilities necessary for the intended uses by type and/or quantity?

                                             Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3.

TEAM SCORED

3a.   **ACQUISITION. Why purchase this particular property at this time?**
Acquisition projects only.

Why is the property desirable or necessary for acquisition?

- Are there similar sites available in or near the service area, or is this property a one-of-a-kind opportunity to address an ecological or access need? *Where no alternatives exist, or where a property is truly unique, a higher score may be justified.*
- What is the risk to the public if the site is not acquired with ALEA funds at this time? *Acquisition proposals for property under a demonstrably higher degree of risk could score higher than proposals under less risk or threat.*
- Who will maintain the site and what human and financial resources are necessary and available to do it?

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

3b.   **FUNCTION, SUSTAINABILITY, INTEGRATION. For restoration/improvement projects, to what extent will the project result in aquatic lands that *function* as a natural ecosystem in a manner that is *sustainable* (that is, likely to successfully address the underlying cause of the need for restoration in a manner resulting in long-term results), and *integrated* with bordering communities or habitats?**
Restoration projects only.

Applicants should demonstrate how the site will be treated to re-establish the desired characteristics, and managed over time to maintain the desired characteristics. It is important to quantify environmental benefits of the project. Applicants should address questions such as:

- What ecosystem functions will be restored and how well will the proposed habitat design or actions address restoration?
- Describe ecosystem quality and land management practices along the shoreline or within the watershed or on adjacent lands that may affect the viability of the site?
- Who will maintain the site and what human and financial resources are necessary and available to do it?
- Describe any long-term site monitoring plans and identify who will implement monitoring.

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

TEAM SCORED

3c.   Project Design. Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site?
Development projects only

Measures the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site plan as particularly related to the site and the proposed uses. Some design elements that may be considered include:

- Accuracy of Cost Estimates
- Aesthetics
- Maintenance
- Materials
- Phasing

- Risk Management
- Recreation Experiences
- Space Relationships
- User Friendly/Barrier Free

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

4.   Opportunity For Improved Public Access. To what extent does this project provide for improved public access, either immediate or potential?
All projects.

Aquatic lands can provide the opportunity for a variety of recreational uses including: walking, hiking, bicycling, wading/swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, viewing/photography, and shellfish gathering. In general, projects providing opportunities for unserved or underserved *compatible* recreation uses, especially water-dependent uses, will score better than projects providing limited opportunities or opportunities readily available in the area. Also, projects that include appropriate interpretive/educational elements should score higher than those without interpretive opportunities.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

5.   **OUTCOME –FOCUSED PERFORMANCE MEASURES. To what extent does the project result in measurable progress toward goals and objectives for aquatic habitat or public access to aquatic lands?** RCW 79.90.245
All projects

A grant award should be considered an investment, with a measurable, positive return to the public in the long run. In general, applicants who provide evidence or documentation of the goals and objectives for aquatic habitat or public access associated with the project site, and describe how the proposed project results in measurable progress toward those goals and objectives, should score higher than applicants who cannot provide evidence or documentation.

Point Range: 0-5

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 1.

TEAM SCORED

6.   **LOCAL COMMUNITY SUPPORT. The extent that the local public has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed*, and/or *support* for the project seems apparent.**
All projects

Broadly interpret the term *local community support* to include, but not be limited to:

(1)   Extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties, *i.e.* an outreach program.

(2)   The extent that there is project support, including:
- Voter approved initiatives/bond issues/referenda
- Ordinance and resolution adoption
- Public meeting attendance
- Endorsements or other support from advisory boards and user/"friends" groups
- Media coverage
- Public involvement in a comprehensive planning process that includes this project.

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2.

SCORED BY IAC STAFF (All projects)

7. **GMA PREFERENCE. Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?**
    RCW 43.17.250 (GMA-preference required.)

    State law requires that:

    (1) Whenever a state agency is considering awarding grants to finance public facilities, it shall consider whether the applicant [†] has adopted a comprehensive plan and development regulations as required by RCW 36.70A.040 ("state law").

    (2) When reviewing such requests, the state agency shall accord additional preference to applicants [†] that have adopted the comprehensive plan and development regulations. An applicant [†] is deemed to have satisfied the requirements for adopting a comprehensive plan and development regulations if it:

    ▪ Adopts or has adopted within the time periods specified in state law;

    ▪ Adopts or has adopted by the time it requests a grant or loan; or

    ▪ Demonstrates substantial progress toward adopting within the time periods specified in state law. An agency that is more than six months out of compliance with the time periods has not demonstrated substantial progress.

    (3) A request from an applicant [†] planning under state law shall be accorded no additional preference based on subsection (2) over a request from an applicant [†] not planning under this state law.

    This question is pre-scored by IAC staff based on information obtained from the state Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (Growth Management Services). To qualify for the current grant cycle, the GMA comprehensive plan and development regulations must be completed by IAC's Technical Completion Deadline.

    a. The applicant does *not* meet the requirements of
        RCW 43.17.250 ....(minus 1 point)

    b. The applicant *meets* the requirements of RCW 43.17.250 .... (0 points)

    c. The applicant is a state, Tribal, or federal agency .... (0 points)

    IAC staff subtracts a maximum of 1 point; there is no multiplier.

[†] County, city, town, and special district applicants only. This segment of the question does not apply to state agency applicants.

SCORED BY IAC STAFF (All projects)

8.   **Proximity to People.** IAC is required by law to give funding preference to projects located in populated areas. Populated areas are defined (RCW 43.51.380) as a town or city with a population of 5,000 or more, or a county with a population density of 250 or more people per square mile. RCW 79A.25.250

Is the project located in an area meeting this definition?

No..0 points
Yes .... 1 point

IAC staff awards a maximum of 1 point; there is no multiplier.

Appendix. ALEA Statutory References

RCW 79.90.245
Deposit, use of proceeds from sale or lease of aquatic lands or valuable materials therefrom --
Aquatic lands enhancement project grant requirements -- Aquatic lands enhancement account.

After deduction for management costs as provided in RCW 79.64.040http://search.leg.wa.gov/wslrcw/RCW 79_TITLE/RCW_79 . 64_CHAPTER/RCW_79 . 64 .040.htm and payments to towns under RCW 79.92.110(2), all moneys received by the state from the sale or lease of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of valuable material from state-owned aquatic lands shall be deposited in the aquatic lands enhancement account which is hereby created in the state treasury. After appropriation, these funds shall be used solely for aquatic lands enhancement projects; for the purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes; for providing and improving access to such lands; and for volunteer cooperative fish and game projects.

In providing grants for aquatic lands enhancement projects, the department shall require grant recipients to incorporate the environmental benefits of the project into their grant applications, and the department shall utilize the statement of environmental benefits in its prioritization and selection process. The department shall also develop appropriate outcome-focused performance measures to be used both for management and performance assessment of the grants. To the extent possible, the department should coordinate its performance measure system with other natural resource-related agencies as defined in RCW 43.41.270. The department shall consult with affected interest groups in implementing this section.

During the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2003, the funds may be appropriated for boating safety and shellfish management, enforcement, and enhancemen**t**.

[2002 c 371 § 923; 2001 c 227 § 7; 1999 c 309 § 919; 1997 c 149 § 913; 1995 2nd sp.s. c 18 § 923; 1994 c 219 § 12; 1993 sp.s. c 24 § 927; 1987 c 350 § 1; 1985 c 57 § 79; 1984 c 221 § 24; 1982 2nd ex.s. c 8 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 273 § 12; 1967 ex.s. c 105 § 3; 1961 c 167 § 9. Formerly RCW 79.24.580.]

2003 Capital Budget [Substitute Senate Bill 5401]

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 377. FOR THE INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION**

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Grants (04-4-018)

The appropriation in this section is subject to the following conditions and limitations:
(1) The appropriation in this section is provided for a list of projects in LEAP capital document No. 2003-32, as developed on June 4, 2003.

(2) The committee shall submit a list of recommended projects to be funded from the aquatic lands enhancement account in the 2005-2007 capital budget. The list shall result from a competitive grants program developed by the committee based upon, at a minimum: (a) A uniform criteria for selecting projects and awarding grants for up to fifty percent of the total project cost; (b) local community support for the project; and (c) environmental benefits to be derived from projects. This process must be coordinated with the salmon recovery funding board selection process. The list of projects must be submitted to the office of financial management by September 15, 2004.